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## PERSONAL NOTES.

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### AMERICA.

**Harvard University.**—Edward Cummings, who was appointed, May 27th, 1891, Instructor in Political Economy in Harvard University, was born April 20th, 1861. He was graduated at Harvard with the class of 1883, and returning to the University in the autumn of the same year, he continued his preparation for sociological work, first in the Law School and then in Divinity School, receiving the degree of A. M., Harvard University, 1885.

In the double capacity of instructor in the English department and of graduate student of social science he remained at the University until 1888, when he was appointed to the newly-established Robert Treat Paine Fellowship in Social Science. The three succeeding years he pursued his studies abroad. The first year he was in England and Scotland, making a detailed study of coöperation, of trade and labor organizations, and of the condition of the poor in large cities. This work, especially the study of philanthropic methods, University Extension, and the like, was facilitated by a residence of several months at Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, London, and by a shorter residence in the more important English and Scotch industrial centres.

In June, 1889, he went to Paris to attend the international congresses of specialists held in connection with the department of *Économie Sociale* at the French Exposition. These congresses and the mass of material collected in the *Exposition d'Économie Sociale*, furnished an excellent basis for comparative study of questions which had occupied the previous year in England. During the winter of 1889-90 he attended lectures at *École Libre des Sciences Politiques*, the *Sorbonne* and the *Collège de France*. He became a member of the Le

Play Society *d'Économie Sociale*, and continued his special investigation of coöperation, philanthropic methods, etc.

The field of work the following spring was Naples, and subsequently other cities in Central and Northern Italy.

In the autumn of 1890 he matriculated at the University of Berlin. After supplementing university work with some minor investigations in other parts of Germany, in Hungary, and in Belgium, he returned to England and concluded his work there in the spring of 1891.

Mr. Cummings has published the following papers in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.

Action under Labor Arbitration Acts (July, 1887).

English Trades Unions (July, 1889).

The Exposition of Social Economy at Paris (January, 1890).

Coöperative Production in France and England (July, 1890).

**Princeton Theological Seminary.**—Rev. Frederick Howard Wines, of Springfield, Illinois, has been appointed to deliver a course of lectures during the winter of 1893-94, on the Stone foundation, the subject of which will be Sociology from the Christian Point of View. Mr. Wines is an alumnus of this seminary, from which he was graduated in 1865, after having served as chaplain in the regular army for more than two years, during the war of the rebellion. Since 1869 he has been the Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Public Charities. He is also the expert special agent of the Census Office on crime, pauperism and benevolence. He held a similar position in the census of 1880. He has been President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and Secretary of the National Prison Association. He was also a delegate to the International Prison Congress at Stockholm, in 1878. In addition to a series of biennial official reports, numbering eleven volumes, he is the author of many pamphlets and has made many public addresses on crime, insanity, charity organization, and the like. Mr. Wines is the oldest living son of Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., and was born in the city of Philadelphia, April 9, 1838. He played an important rôle in the founda-

tion of the Kankakee Hospital for the Insane, the building of which marks an era in the history of the care of lunatics, not only in America, but to some extent throughout the world, on account of the pronounced departure from existing precedents in its construction and organization. From March, 1886, to October, 1888, he edited the *International Record of Charities and Correction*, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, which was, however, discontinued for want of adequate financial support.

**University of Pennsylvania.**—Francis Newton Thorpe, who was appointed last April to the newly created chair of American Constitutional History, in the School of American History and Institutions, University of Pennsylvania, was born in 1857, and is a native of Swampscott, Massachusetts. After his graduation from the Lake Shore Seminary, in 1875, he began teaching in the Pleasantville, Pennsylvania High School, and then for six years had charge of the public schools of North-East, Penna. He received the degree of M. A. from Wesleyan University in 1882, and that of Ph.D. from Syracuse, in 1883, the subject of his doctor's thesis being "The Federal Principle." He was admitted to the bar, Erie, Pa., 1885; appointed Fellow in History and Political Science in the University of Pennsylvania, 1885; elected Professor of History and Social Science in the Central Manual Training School, 1886; appointed Lecturer in American History in the University of Pennsylvania, 1888-91; and admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1889. To Dr. Thorpe the creation of the recently founded School of American History and Institutions is largely due. By his earnest effort, this school, the first of its kind in educational history, has obtained a magnificent library of more than fifteen thousand volumes, consisting mainly of rare and valuable national documents, collections of statute and session laws; the John A. Jameson Library of Constitutional Conventions; Canada sessional papers; and

**MSS.** Dr. Thorpe has devoted much attention to University Extension work. He has published :

In Justice to the Nation. *Education*. July and August, 1886.

A Few Words About the Books (American History). *Ibid.* May, 1887.

Teaching American History. *Ibid.* June, 1887.

The Origin of the Constitution. *Magazine of American History*. August, 1887.

What is the State? *Education*. March, 1888.

The Chautauqua Country in History. *The Chautauquan*. July, 1888, and July, 1889.

Manual Training as a Factor in Modern Education. *Century*. October, 1889.

Civil Government in the Schools. *Education*. November, 1889.

The Government of the People of the United States. 1889. Sixth Edition, 1892.

John Alexander Jameson, LL.D. A Memoir. Supplement to the ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, January, 1891.

The Story of the Constitution of the United States. 1891.

Recent Constitution-Making in the United States. North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, Washington. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. September, 1891.

University Extension Syllabi of Lectures on American History and Government :—

I. Europe Finds America. 1492-1606.

III. The Constitution of the United States. 1787-1789.

IX. The Civil Development of the United States. 1606-1892.

X. Epochs in American History. 1620-1892.

XII. The Administration of Government in the United States, 1776-1892.

Dr. Thorpe possesses a valuable library, especially rich in the debates, journals and proceedings of Constitutional Conventions. Dr. Thorpe's treatise upon the "Government of the People of the United States," is used in one hundred and thirty cities and towns in the United States and in some three thousand schools.

**University of Wisconsin.**—With the opening of the Academic year, 1892-93, a school of economics, history and

public law will be formed at the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Richard T. Ely, of Johns Hopkins, has been elected Director of the School, and Professor of Political Economy. He has resigned his present post, to take effect June 1.

Richard T. Ely was born in 1854, at Ripley, Chautauqua County, New York, and he received his early education at the public schools of the county. His college course was begun at Dartmouth, but after completing the freshman year there, he entered Columbia where he graduated in 1876. He then spent three years at German universities, and took, in 1879, his doctor degree at Heidelberg *summa cum laude*. On his return to America he was an active contributor to the periodical press, delivered courses of lectures at Cornell, Johns Hopkins, and other institutions, and was soon called as Associate Professor of Political Economy at Johns Hopkins. His occupancy of this chair has been in many respects a most remarkable one. Gifted with indomitable energy and with intense sympathy for the social movements of the present, he has gathered about him a large number of men who have since become teachers of economics throughout the country. To this fact and to his numberless contributions to periodical literature is due in large measure the increased interest in economic studies in our American academic institutions in the past fifteen years. Professor Ely served as member of the Baltimore City Tax Commission in 1885-6, and of the Maryland Tax Commission from 1886 to 1888. He was one of the founders, in 1885, of the American Economic Association, and has been its efficient secretary since its foundation. He has taken an active part in the Chautauqua movement, and has had charge of the work in economics in that body for a number of years. His best known contributions to economic literature are :

- French and German Socialism in Modern Times, 1883.
- Past and Present of Political Economy, 1884.
- Labor Movements in America, 1886.
- Taxation in American States and Cities, 1887.

Problems of To-day, 1888.

Social Aspects of Christianity, 1889.

Introduction to Political Economy, 1889.

The last-named work has recently been published in England, with a special introduction by Dr. J. K. Ingram. It has been translated also into Japanese.

#### BELGIUM.

**Liege.**—Émile Louis Victor de Laveleye, whose death took place early in January; was born at Bruges, April 5, 1822. He pursued his early studies first in his native city and then at Paris (*Lycée Stanislas*), graduating in law at Ghent. From 1848 he devoted himself almost exclusively to the study of political science, and was in 1864 appointed to the Chair of Political Economy at the University of Liège, a position which he retained until his death. M. de Laveleye was a prolific writer and a constant contributor to the most noted reviews of France, England and the United States. Many of the books published by him had previously appeared, partially, at least, in the periodicals. He was a director of the *Revue de Belgique*, to which together with the *Revue des deux Mondes*, he contributed many articles.

The following list comprises all his most important writings, and a number of lesser ones which have attracted wide attention :

Histoire de la Langue et de la Littérature provençales. 8vo, 1844.

Histoire des Rois francs. 8vo, 1848.

L'Armée et l'enseignement. 8vo, 1848.

Le Sénat belge. 1851.

De l'Enseignement obligatoire. 12mo, 1859.

La question de l'or en Belgique. 18mo, 1860.

Études historiques et critiques sur le principe et sur les conséquences de la liberté du commerce internationale. 8vo.

Études d'économie rurale—La Lombardie. 12mo, 1863.

Les Nibelungen et les Eddas. 2 vols., 18mo.

Essai sur l'économie rurale de la Belgique. 2d edition, 1863.

Questions contemporaines. 18mo, 1863.

- Études d'économie rurale ; la Néerlande. 18mo. 1864.  
 Le Marché monétaire et ses crises depuis cinquante ans. 8mo, 1865.  
 Rapport sur l'Exposition universelle de Paris. 1868.  
 Études et Essais. 1869.  
 La Lombardie et le Suisse. 1869.  
 La Prusse et l'Autriche depuis Sadowa. 2 vols., 18mo, 1870.  
 Essais sur les formes du gouvernement dans les sociétés modernes. 18mo, 1872.  
 L'instruction du peuple. 1872.  
 Des causes actuelles de guerre en Europe et l'arbitrage. 8vo, 1873,  
 De la propriété et de ses formes primitives, 1874. 4th edition. 1891. English edition, 1878.  
 De l'avenir des peuples catholiques. 8vo, 1875 (21 editions).  
 Le protestantisme et la Catholicisme. 8vo, 1878 (English translation, 1878).  
 Du Respect de la propriété privée en temps de guerre. 8vo, 1878.  
 L'Afrique centrale et la conférence géographique. 12mo, 1878.  
 L'Agriculture belge. 18mo, 1878.  
 Lettres, sur l'Italie. 18mo, 1878-79 ; 1880.  
 Le socialisme contemporain. 1881. (6 editions.) English translation, 1885.  
 La Propriété collective du sol en différens pays. 8vo.  
 Éléments d'économie politique.  
 Nouvelles lettres d'Italie. 8vo, 1884 (English translation, 1886).  
 La péninsule des Balkans. 2 vols., 12mo, 1886 (English translation, 1887).  
 Le Luxe. 1887. (English translation, 1891).  
 Le monnaie et le bimétallisme international. 18mo, 1891.  
 Le gouvernement dans la démocratie. 2 vols., 8vo, 1891.



## ENGLAND.

**University of Oxford.**—Professor Francis Y. Edgeworth who was chosen last year (1891) to fill the Chair of Political Economy left vacant by the death of Professor Thorold Rogers, was born in 1845, at Edgeworthstown, Ireland. He is a graduate of Oxford, which he entered in 1867, after several terms spent at Trinity College, Dublin. At Dublin he had obtained distinction for proficiency in the classics. At Oxford he took a "First Class" at the final examination in *Literas Humaniores*, 1869.

After leaving Oxford, Prof. Edgeworth studied mathematics for some years and published several papers on mathematical subjects, relating principally to the calculus of probabilities, and the abstract theory of statistics. A work entitled "Mathematical Physics," (published in 1881), in which he endeavored to apply the conceptions of mathematics to political economy, received the hearty commendation of two important original investigators in that branch of science, the late Prof. Jevons and Prof. Alfred Marshall. In the capacity of secretary of the committee appointed by the British Association, "for the purpose of investigating the best methods of ascertaining and measuring variations in the value of the monetary standard," Prof. Edgeworth contributed three papers on this subject to the economic section of the British Association (1887, 1888 and 1889), as well as a report on "the statistical data available for determining the amount of the precious metals in use as money."

Prof. Edgeworth is an experienced teacher. He has lectured on Logic and allied subjects for ten years at King's College, London, and from time to time he has given a course of elementary lectures on Political Economy at the Ladies' Department of King's College. In 1888, he was appointed to a Professorship of Political Economy at King's College, a chair which had remained vacant since the resignation of Senior; and in 1890, on the resignation of the late Professor Thorold Rogers, to the Tooke Professorship of Economic Science and Statistics.

Prof. Edgeworth is a member of Baliol College ; M. A. of the University of Oxford ; D. C. L. of the University of Durham ; Fellow of King's College ; Vice-President of the Royal Statistical Society ; Secretary of the British Economic Association, and Editor of its Journal.

Besides the writings mentioned above, Professor Edgeworth has contributed a number of reviews to the *Academy*, *Nature*, and the *Journal of Education* as well as the following papers to foreign economic journals :—

La théorie mathématique de l'offre et de la demande et le coût de production. *Revue d'Économie Politique*, Jan., 1891.

Osservazioni sulla theoria matematica dell'economie politica con riguardo speciale ai principi di economia di Alfredo Marshall. *Giornale degli Economisti*, March, 1891.

#### GERMANY.

**Freiburg. i. Br.**—Dr. Richard Schmidt has been called as ordinary Professor of Civil and Public Law, at the University of Freiburg. Dr. Schmidt was born in 1862; and studied law from 1880–84 at the University of Leipzig, where, in the last-named year he secured the degree of doctor of laws. In October, 1887, he became privat docent at Leipzig, and in the spring of 1890 was elected extraordinary professor.

He has published :

Die Klageordnung. Leipzig, 1888.

Aktenstücke zur Einführung in das Prozessrecht (Civil und Strafprozess). Leipzig. 1890. (Published jointly with Dr. Frederick Stein).

Staatsanwalt und Privatklagen. Leipzig, 1891.